

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Judge Taft, Who Will Establish Civil Rule in the Islands.

BY JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Judge William H. Taft, who has been appointed as head of the new commission which is to establish civil rule in the Philippines, is a comparatively young man who has had a singularly brilliant career. He is but 41, yet he has been solicitor general for the United States, judge of the United States circuit court and is now called to fill a position of great trust and importance under the federal government.

While the commission of which Judge Taft is chairman will be of necessity a temporary body, exercising but a provisional authority over the islands, it is fully expected that when its work is done and a permanent head chosen for the civil government of this great archipelago the man who will be selected as the first governor will be Judge Taft.

Probably this was one of the inducements taken into consideration by Judge Taft when he resigned a life position on the bench for this temporary post. It is understood that Judge Taft will receive \$25,000 a year and that his colleagues on the commission will be treated with similar liberality.

Judge Taft is an Ohio man. He is a resident of Cincinnati, where he has a sumptuous home on Walnut Hill. He was born in the Buckeye State, and it was in Cincinnati that he began his career. Few men have resigned so many coveted positions, but he has always retired from one post only to step into a better one.

It is understood that the president's first impulse was to trust the establishment of the Philippine territorial government.



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT.

ernment to Judge Taft, whose health, however, was too precarious to permit him to undertake the voyage and the long confinement in the tropics. It was Judge Taft who suggested Judge Taft and secured his acceptance.

The Taft commission has no connection with that composed of President Schurman, Admiral Dewey, General Otis, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester. They have finished their field work and are now completing the final volumes of their report.

Judge Taft and his colleagues will go to Manila and will relieve General Otis of all but strictly military matters. They will take over the customs and other services, establish schools and courts and put the territorial machinery at work, according to the chief places themselves according to their special fitness.

The commission will take with it a large number of employees, as the government now organized will be the foundation of all others to come so long as the Philippines remain territory of the United States. Exactly what line will be drawn between the new commission's powers and the power of General Otis or the military governors has not been definitely settled.

Judge Taft is the son of Alphonse Taft, who was United States minister to Russia and had been attorney general under President Grant. He was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857. He attended Yale university and was graduated in 1878 with high honors and at once began the study of law. In 1880 he graduated at the Cincinnati Law school and was at once admitted to the bar.

The next year he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, which office he resigned in 1882 to accept the office of collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, to which he was appointed by President Arthur. He filled this office but one year, when he resigned to resume the practice of law.

In 1885 he was made assistant county solicitor, and when a little later Judge Harrison resigned his place on the superior bench Mr. Taft was appointed by Governor Foraker to fill the vacancy. This term expired in 1888, when Judge Taft was elected to succeed himself for the full term of five years.

Before he could serve out his term, however, President Harrison appointed him solicitor general of the United States, and on May 17, 1889, he was again honored by the same president with the appointment as judge of the United States circuit court of appeals.

In June, 1890, Judge Taft was married to Miss Helen J. Herron, daughter of ex-United States District Attorney John W. Herron of Cincinnati. His family will accompany him to Manila, for which place he will start on March 25.

"Hit the Nail On the Head."

If you have eruptions, pains in the head or kidneys, stomach trouble and feelings of weariness, "Hit the nail on the head." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hammer to use. It will purify your blood. The masses praise it for doing this and making the whole body healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEW BLEND OF PURELY VEGETABLES

A Royal Proposal.
Rather a pretty story is told of how the present emperor of Russia proposed to Princess Alix of Hesse. He was Czarowitz at the time, and thus addressed the lady: "My father, the Czar, has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart." The princess smiled at the queer, formal wording of the sentence, but immediately answered: "My grandmother, the queen of England, has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand—your heart I shall take for myself."—Letter in Chicago Record.

COMMON PROPERTY.

Public Praise is Public Property—Lima People may Profit by Local Experience.

Greater people still talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Lima citizen praiseth Doan's Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill.

Read what this citizen says: "Mrs. S. A. Clapsaddle, of 950 West North street, says: 'I had a dull aching pain across my loins, felt tired and worn out all the time and often was hardly able to keep around. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended, I went to Melville's drug store and procured a box. The use of the remedy greatly benefited me. I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for they strengthened my back and toned up my kidneys as well as helping me generally.'"

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A Large Sign.
The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an island off the Grand Canary, northwest Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea and contains four words, in letters each fifteen feet wide and thirty feet high, each bar of the letters being three feet three inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.

A Monster Devil Fish.
Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this monster is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25c at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North Sts.

Centenary of Electricity.
"Electricity as we know it" is just 100 years old. In 1793 the Italian scientist Volta gave definite form to the method of producing the current, and it is from his name that we have the term "voltmeter" to describe the instrument which measures the force of the current, and "volt" as the unit of that measurement.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

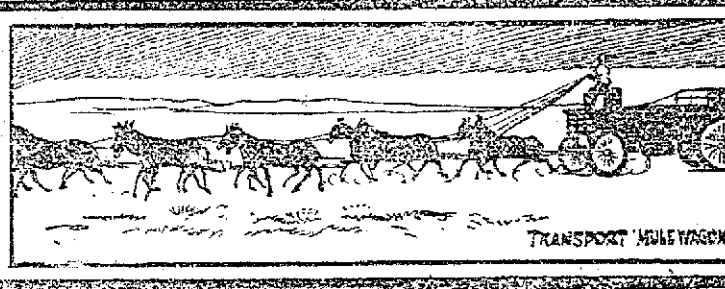
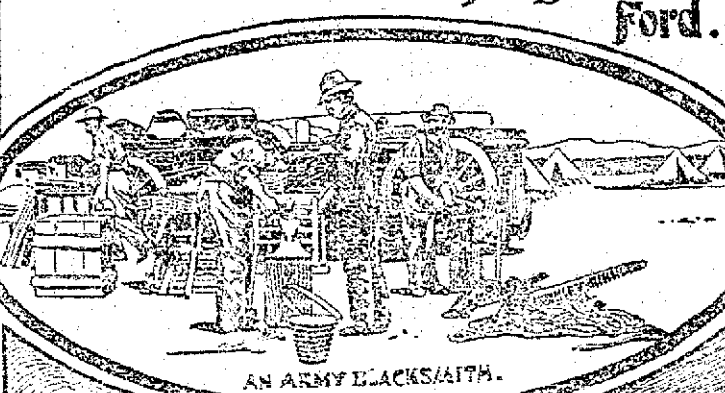
Descendant of Penn.

Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, who died at the hands of the Boers at Dundee, owed his second name to the circumstances that his grandmother was one Agnes Penn, who, according to her memorial tablet, was "a lineal descendant of the excellent William Penn."

CHEAP INSURANCE.
Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous ailment by a fifty-cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Take no other. H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North Sts.

Reduced Rate Salary.
A humorous touch in connection with Lafayette Hearn's naturalization as a Japanese was the reduction of his professional salary from 150 to 50 yen a month. As a foreigner he drew a larger salary than the native instructors, but at the dinner in celebration of his change of nationality the president of the university read and observed that now that Prof. Hearn had become one of them the last invidious distinction would be removed by cutting down his salary. And the American-born professor tried to look as though he enjoyed it.

Why the British Army is Unwieldy. By Sewell Ford.



Among other lessons which the fighting in South Africa has taught military experts who watch the war between Boer and Briton is this—an immobile army, although much stronger in numbers than a smaller but more mobile enemy, must always be placed at a disadvantage. And the British force in South Africa is certainly the most unwieldy fighting machine ever seen in modern times.

Some of this unwieldiness is unavoidable because of the conditions under which the British are fighting. Much of it, on the other hand, is due to the cumbersome English plan of army organization, a plan which was manufactured in part by official incompetents who never got nearer an actual battlefield than a review of Aldershot.

The movements of Buller's army vividly illustrate this. Undoubtedly the various bodies of troops could be hurried forward, thrown to the right or left, extended for miles or concentrated at a narrow pass in the mountains if they could move independently of the mountain of impedimenta which the British military authorities have decided necessary to an army in the field.

It is this mountain of baggage which has hobbled the British forces at every step in their disastrous advance on the Boer beleaguered cities. Of course the ammunition and the big guns are necessities, but they make up a small part of the mountain of baggage with which a British army corps moves on to battle.

What does it consist of, this mountain of baggage? It is almost easier to tell what it does not consist of. Look at that great wagon lumbering over the veldt behind a string of 12 great oxen. It carries the officers' camp kit for one regiment. Under that canvas cover there are neatly stowed away a dozen or more big tents, each one as roomy and elaborate as a small cottage. There are center poles, ridge-poles, awning poles, tent pegs and many coils of ropes, besides the neatly folded piles of canvas.

In those bulky chests, too, are all sorts of campaign comforts—extra uniforms, mess dainties, tent furniture and the like—for the British officer may be a duke's son or the son of a belted earl, but he is a howling swell at all times, and when he goes out to "cut his way into Ladysmith" he carries all his traps with him.

The Boer is not fastidious as to his fighting kit. If he has 200 or 300 rounds of cartridges in his shoulder belt, some biltong in his pouch and some tobacco for his pipe he is fairly well contented. The baggage of a whole commando is frequently transported in a single ox wagon. It consists of a few pots and kettles and pans and some bags full of mealies.

But the Boer soldier is not tied to the cart tail. He leaves the carts behind him in a slender and rides miles ahead to scout silently behind rocks or in trenches for many hours, waiting patiently for the slow moving enemy to come within range of his Mauser.

The entire Boer army consists practically of mounted infantry. Each Boer has his horse, and it may be said that his horse is invariably a good one. The Boers are lovers of fine horses, and the best animals of the Transvaal are now doing duty at the front. When the Boer goes into trenches, his horse is picketed a few hundred yards in the rear behind a sheltering kopje.

I have before me as I write two photographs taken in South Africa during the earlier stages of the war. One represents a Boer outpost, the other a scene in a British camp during Methuen's advance.

There is little in the Boer picture to suggest war. Only the cartridge belts have the military look. Without them

you would say the picture was of a group of farmers gathered around a campfire in front of a covered trekking wagon. A big coffee-pot, a couple of iron kettles and two large tin cans seem to comprise their cooking outfit.

The other picture is one of the group accompanying this article. Notice the piles of boxes at the left of the elaborate officers' tent. Is not the whole picture eloquent of luxurious warfare? In the boxes are bottled beer, tinned meats, soups and other delicacies for the officers' mess. There are chests of personal baggage. There is in the distance a well appointed cook tent, with a wagon load, or perhaps two wagon loads, of pots and pans and collapsible stoves and stove funnels.

It is the same way in all departments of the army. For years the English inventors have been fashioning this or that ingenious camp article, securing patents and getting it adopted by the war office. So year by year the campaign equipment of Mr. Atkins has grown until his war kit makes an imposing array when it is spread out. And when you gather 50,000 or 60,000 of these war kits into a bunch they make—why, the mountain of impedimenta which makes the British army about as mobile as a loaded moving van on a muddy country road.

To find instances of the appalling impracticability distinguishing the formation of Great Britain's irregular corps it is only necessary to read the list of the kit taken out to Africa by the City of London volunteers.

The officers of this body carry to the plains of South Africa an air pillow, cork mattress, canvas basin, canvas bucket, a tin box of candles, a lantern, a filter, and a box of other impedimenta that an American officer would burn before starting on a ten miles' march.

So much for the officers. The men are laden down with four pairs of trousers, four pairs of shoes, three caps, pyjamas, two large Turkish towels, a filter, a clothesbrush, a writing portfolio and other domestic articles.

It is quite likely that the individuals of the C. L. V. will conclude to "chuck" about two-thirds of their kit after their first day's march, but it is doubtful if they ever will learn what "light marching order" means to the Boer.

In South Africa the fruits of unwieldiness seem to have been disaster. When Buller's army crawled up to within striking distance of the Boers, he spread his force out for miles on either side of Cronje's lines, with the intention of turning the Boer flank.

Of course the Boers spread out their forces, too, and their lines must have been exceedingly thin in places. Yet whenever the British struck at what was apparently a weak spot they met with repulse from a force whose strength surprised them.

It was all due to the mobility of the Boers. Before the British could get into close quarters the thin line had been strengthened by burghers summoned hastily from adjoining hills. From point to point Cronje swung his force as the exigencies of the moment required.

Had the burghers been burdened with cork mattresses, air pillows and writing materials do you think they could have moved so quickly?

So when the British reorganize their plan of campaigning it is probable they will give serious attention to what General Sherman was fond of calling "lightness"—viz, the details of moving and supplying an army. Instead of adding more details to the problem it is likely that they will lop off a few. The comfort of a soldier is desirable, of course, but when compared with the necessity of his moving quickly enough to prevent the enemy from trapping and killing him it becomes a matter of second-moment, to say the least.

Women Who have the Blues

Despondency in women is a mental condition directly traceable to some distinctly female ill. Well women don't have the blues, but comparatively few people understand that the right medicine will drive them away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

overcomes the blues, because it is the safeguard of woman's health.

It regulates the entire female organism as nothing else does. When the dragging sensation and the backache go, the blues will go also.

Read the letters from women appearing in this paper—women who have tried it and know. There are a million such women.

To Niagara Falls.

One of the most enjoyable and popular excursions of the season will be via the C. H. & D. Ry. to Niagara Falls on August 9th. Same rates as were in effect last year. Details can be had from any C. H. & D. agent.

By order of Council.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.
Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kansas, writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Kidney and Throat Cure, and it has never failed to give immediate relief." H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North Sts.

Health the Main Spring of Success.
The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing; nothing precedes it. In the battle for success, that should be a young man's first thought; not his abilities, nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the corner stone of all. Abilities can not bring health, but health may, and generally does, develop ability.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

A Card of Thanks.
I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles, and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturer of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all drug-gists.

Average Time of a Wink.
"In the twinkling of an eye" is a phrase for brevity, but Mr. Garten, in the "Archives de Physiologie," has found the average time of a wink is about 0.40 second. The eyelid descends in about 0.50 second, stays down about 0.13 second to 0.17 second and rises again in about 0.17 second. Winking varies much in different persons, and rarely occurs when the attention is concentrated, but this omission is followed by series of winks to make up, either by resting the eye or cleaning it.

For two years Ira W. Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., was in poor health on account of kidney trouble. He consulted several physicians and spent considerable money for medicines without obtaining relief until he tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes: "I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of adding others." H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North Streets.

Orthodox Russian Church for Chicago.
The Czar of Russia has donated 20,000 rubles, or about \$10,000, for the erection of an Orthodox Russian church in Chicago at Leavitt and Madison streets. Bishop Tysso of the Orthodox Russian church, is in Chicago arranging for the expenditure of the money. His headquarters are in San Francisco.

Food will lay in the stomach undigested for days and then you wonder why you feel ill. Cleanse the bowels with the Bitters and you will not suffer from

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS
It will strengthen your stomach.

Notice of Appointment.
Estate of B. D. Bolender, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of B. Bolender, late of Spencer township, Allen county, Ohio, deceased.

Notice to Bond Buyers.
Sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, until twelve o'clock noon of

Notice of Petition.
Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the City Council of Lima, Ohio, for the purpose of changing the name of the street known as Spring Alley, running parallel with and about fifteen feet, more or less, north of Elm street, as recently extended, and running from Webster street to town alley. Said petition will be for hearing and final action of Council after six weeks publication of this notice.

Attachment Notice.
The Peters Clothing Store, of Lima, Ohio, is hereby notified that the sum of twenty-four dollars and sixty-six cents (\$24.66) is due to the undersigned for the sum of twenty-four dollars and sixty-six cents (\$24.66).

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Case No. 10255. Page 1. John H. Heston, Plaintiff, vs. John Heston, Defendant. By virtue of a writ of sale, issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

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America's finest distillation of Pure Rye Whiskey, is Mt. Vernon. For sale at the California Wine Co. 71-1f

New Zealand's Amazons.
Probably the most novel regiment ever raised is that which has been recently formed at Wellington, New Zealand. The ladies of Wellington have formed themselves into a corps which has been given the appropriate title of New Zealand amazons, says the London Daily Mail. They are girls of fine physique, being much above the average in height. The regiment is drilled according to military schedule, and their maneuvers have attracted considerable attention in the whole of the colony.

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HUNG

The Son of the President

When Caught

With a Band of the Filipinos.

Natives Carted to "Hanging Station" and Promptly Strung Up.

An Interesting Letter From the Islands Which Touches Upon a Matter Recently Aired by Courtmartial.

The following well written letter addressed to D. Waters Appleton, of this city, from the Philippine islands is full of interesting chatter about the life there as seen by the soldier and shows to what extremes the government has had to go in order to put down the rebellion:

Pasay Barracks, Manila, P. I.
April 19, 1900

Dear friends of the Co—

Your pleasant and newsy letters were received and I was much pleased to hear from you. I have recovered from the slight attack of fever that I had when I wrote you last, and have returned to duty again.

We are at present doing garrison duty here and have a tolerable easy time, getting five and six nights in, but as in a post in the states, getting plenty of drill, and very close inspections on Saturdays. We have to polish the bits and buckles and even the rivets on our saddles, a thing we never thought of in the field, and whoever has a dirty carbine or equipment gets a proper call-down.

For amusement we have base-ball games, billiard-tables, a library, (belonging to the troop) where we may read papers about two months old and magazines, more or less ancient, and in the evenings many play whist, euchre, pedro or pinochle.

The "war" is a thing of the past. Only a few roving bands of "ladrones" being left, and whenever any of these are captured they are usually given a good long term in Bilibid, the penitentiary, in Manila, or if captured in fight or in the act of looting or murdering, they are taken to a "hanging station," and strung up. Near Bayambang, 12 were hung in one day, one of them being a son of the president of the town. His father and friends offered \$25,000 for his release, but as he had killed several native men and women in cold blood and was caught burning a village, the offer was not considered at all. A Cienzo general, Pava, was captured not long ago and will be hung soon for the same offense. Macabulos, another brigand, was captured the other day with about 200 of his followers. It is only the question of a little time before everything will be settled for a time, at least, how long, it is hard to say, for these people are very like the Central Americans, and it will be very difficult to establish a government or scheme of taxation that will please all the factions and tribes. Then, also, religion has always been almost, if not quite, a part of the government, and it will be difficult to settle the disputes which will arise over the estates which belong to the church and Fraile, or different orders of monks and nuns. The present Archbishop of Manila, Monsignor Chapelle, formerly of New Orleans, is a very able man, and it is hoped will satisfactorily settle all religious troubles. The people, as a class, are true to the church, but wish for native priests, and not for foreigners. They are particularly offended at the monastic orders, who, under the rule of Spain, bought the taxes from the government, and of course, made as much money as they could in addition. The more intelligent of these I have spoken with say that they will never desert the church, but wish for fair treatment and rights. The natives as a whole, are most devout in their belief in the Catholic religion, and are much more careful in observances of church duties than many Americans. Their social habits and morals are far above the average of the more civilized nations, very little immorality being found except in the largest cities. Divorces are almost unknown. Poor-houses or orphan asylums are not needed, for each village and family takes care of its own incurableness, and there are very few beggars and no tramps.

Farming is done in a sort of a communistic manner around the village, and every morning the laborers go out from their houses in the towns, returning at night. At distances from

the villages are farm houses where the laborers live perhaps the whole season, but there are very few permanent houses, or haciendas. The most of the haciendas are on large coffee, sugar, rice or tobacco plantations owned by rich natives, Spanish, Portuguese, or other foreigners. Some of these are very fine villas and are richly furnished, their owners being very wealthy. The Chinese are the Jews here, controlling a large interest in the commerce and trade, and next to them in importance are the Germans and English. The principal exports are hemp, sugar and tobacco. The rice and other vegetable products are almost all used for the house consumption. The imports are very large and varied, nearly all materials for clothing, machinery and luxuries coming from Europe and America. Uncle Sam has some powerful rivals to compete with before he gains the controlling interest of the commerce of the East and it will take some years of careful advertisement and application to accomplish it.

Another time soon I will write about the old-fashioned methods of agriculture and mechanics, and the customs, manners, and home life of the natives, but not now, for this is already too lengthy a letter, and I fear you will think I am trying to write a book, if I don't cut short pretty soon.

I see some of the Lima boys every once in a while, as there are quite a number in our regiment also in the 14th and 18th infantry. Through them I see the Lima papers. If any one of you cares to send me a Lima paper regularly once a week or so, I will send a Manila paper the same way in exchange.

If our regiment gets orders home in June, as is the rumor, I will most certainly get a furlough and come and visit you for a day or two. Hoping that you will write soon again, I am as ever, sincerely your friend

FRANK A. MACK.

Troop I, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Manila, P. I.

HAD TO REPEAT IT.

The Knights of St. John reproduced the entertainment last night, given by them a few weeks ago. The audience was so well pleased at that time with the evening's enjoyment that the entertainment was given again by request. The audience last night was a fair one.

BRAKEMAN

Badly Injured on the L. E. & W. at Bluffton.

Michael Shaughnessy Has His Right Leg Badly Crushed by a Cut of Cars While Switching.

Brakeman Michael Shaughnessy, of the L. E. & W., was the victim of a serious accident that befell him at Bluffton last night. He was braking on a west bound freight train and while doing some work at Bluffton had his right leg caught between a guard rail and the main rail and the flesh of the leg below the knee was very badly crushed. Engineer McGee, who was in charge of the engine, succeeded in getting the cut of cars stopped just in time to save Shaughnessy from losing the leg or probably his life.

The injured brakeman was brought to this city and is now at his home on Second street.

A GUN SHOOT.

Yesterday afternoon an argument was started among a number of local railroad men and sportsmen as to the ability of engineer Frank Lewis, of the L. E. & W., and fireman Frank Lewis, of the C. H. & D., as marksmen. Two L. E. & W. men were willing to wager a few semitons that engineer Frank Lewis could break more clay birds over a trap than fireman Frank Lewis can and a well known C. H. & D. engineer was willing to wager a portion of his last month's salary that hasn't been spent that C. H. & D. Frank can win. No money was posted but before the argument is finally settled the two Lewises will have to take a few tosses at the blue rocks and prove which has the greatest ability as a marksman.

F. W. Backentos has resigned his position as day ticket agent at the L. E. & W. Mr. Backentos has filled the position he has resigned, for the past several years in a most creditable manner. His successor will be Mr. Fred Fisher, formerly agent of the same road at Bluffton.—Findlay Republican.

Do not fail to attend the great sale of granite ware at Feltz Bros. & Co., beginning Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Nervousness is cured by making the blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the sweet, refreshing sleep of childhood.

NEWS

Of the City Across the City.

The South Side

Entertaining a Number of Visitors.

William Crumrine the Victim of an Accident at the Handle Factory.

One of His Hands Injured by a Circular Saw—Rev. Leatherman Attends Commencement at the O. W. U.

C. B. Warren, of south Central avenue, has as his guest his sister, Miss Eva Warren, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Clem Eyster, of Central avenue, gave a 6 o'clock dinner to a few select friends last evening.

Miss Johnson went to Elda yesterday for a few days visit.

Mr. Frank Dawson, of south Eliza-beth street, who has been in Alma, Colorado, for two months, returned to his home yesterday.

Mrs. Treaster, of west Kibby street, visited her sister Mrs. Rausbottom, of west Eureka street yesterday.

William Crumrine employed at the handle factory met with a very painful accident by having his hand caught by a circular saw. The fingers and thumb of his left hand were badly lacerated. Dr. Rudy was called to dress the injured hand.

Rev. W. H. Leatherman left today for the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware. He goes to attend the commencement exercises there.

The ladies of the south side church of Christ, will give an all day's sewing at the residence of Mrs. Thomas, No. 667 south Main street.

L. J. Shoskey and wife after a most pleasant visit in Wood county have returned to their home. Mr. Shoskey's health is much improved.

J. W. Gorham moved his meat market yesterday into his new shop recently built on west Kibby street. Mrs. Gorham who has been sick is improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tompkins and children are making preparations to visit at Ft. Wayne for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, of south Main street, visited at Crider'sville, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Neely have commenced house keeping at 532 west Kibby street. They will be glad to see all their friends.

Mrs. G. O. Herritt leaves today for Warsaw, Ind., for a couple of weeks visiting relatives.

Joseph O'Grady, driver of Horritt's delivery wagon took a spin on his wheel to McCarty'sville, yesterday.

Mrs. May Van Norman, of east Vine street, went to Cleveland to join her husband. Mr. Van Norman was formally a motorman on the Lima street railway but accepted a position in Cleveland.

Mrs. Hobson, of Cincinnati, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. Hollon of Pine street for a few weeks, has returned to her home accompanied by one of her little grand-children.

Miss Josie Sterling, clerk at Lomi-son's grocery, is again at work after a week's vacation.

C. F. Woolery is in Columbus on business this week.

Mrs. John Stickley, of Deliance, has been visiting her sister Mrs. John Lagan, of 606 south Metcalf street, returned home last evening, accompanied by her niece, Miss Lillian Nicely.

Dennis O'Connor, of the L. E. & W. blacksmith shop, was off duty yesterday on account of sickness.

Monday, Cliff Kiplinger's Sunday school class held a picnic at Hoyer lake. All enjoyed the day's outing.

Mr. Shifferly, the south Main street hardware dealer, went to Rawson today on business.

William White, master mechanic of the L. E. & W. shops, has left for Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Chicago and Fort Wayne on business.

Mr. Williams, of Fort Wayne, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. O'Rourke,

of Pine street. Mr. Williams is an engineer on the P. F. road.

Elmer McGuffre's home has been brightened once again by the arrival of a sweet little daughter.

Rev. Creman, of Second street, who has been sick, was very low and his friends are very doubtful of his recovery.

Isaac Fletcher and family, of Broadway, went to Sandusky to visit friends Sunday.

Mrs. Myres, of Waynesfield, who was visiting Mrs. Duckworth, the south side milliner, of south Main street, has returned home.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Adam Schick Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

Tom Purcell Charged With Pawning a Railroad Lamp Still a Prisoner.

Adam Schick, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined \$8.60 by mayor McComb this morning. He could not pay the amount and was locked up.

Tom Purcell, charged with pawning an L. E. & W. lamp belonging to chief yard clerk Brock, was found guilty but has not been sentenced.

The two tramps who were brought here from Ashland by chief Harley, were released last evening and were given thirty minutes time in which to leave the city.

COMMANDERY ELECTION.

Last evening Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T. elected and installed the following officers:

Rev. F. A. Zimmerman, eminent commander; R. O. Woods, generalissimo; Frank P. O'Dell, captain general; Wm. M. Melville, prelate; Dr. Walter N. Boyer, senior warden; Chas. W. Herbst, junior warden; Frank Ashton, treasurer; E. H. Johns, recorder; John Rossteld, standard bearer; Louis Fall, sword bearer; Thomas Mulhead, warden.

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

If the quality of the program to be presented by the Adam Forpaugh and Sells Brothers' combined circuses, menageries and hippodromes, announced to exhibit at Lima on Wednesday, June 20, is equal to its quantity it will prove itself worthy of that for which it is intended, and that is to succeed as the recognized leading circus entertainment. The very lengthy program includes an unusually long list of performers. An especial feature has been made of the clown contingent. There will be twenty-five of these merry men of the arena. There are eminent riders until one can hardly rest. The roof of the great tent, from end to end, will be filled with the paraphernalia of the aerial performers. There will be four thrilling aerial acts in which entire families participate, to say nothing of a great number of individual acts well up under the canvass roof. There will be two score of acrobats in thrilling leaps over the elephants. There will be three groups of statue artists in reproduction of works in immortal marble, enduring bronze and historic page. There will be bicyclists on the ground and wheelmen and wheelwomen on a slender cable in the air. There will be numerous troupes of sensational acrobats. There will be a thousand and one other things.

150 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Lima to Soldiers' Home at Dayton via C. H. & D., Thursday, June 14th. Train leaves Lima at 5:45 a. m. Coaches run through to the home. Returning train leaves the home at 6:30 p. m. 3 ft

Michael's are offering 20 per cent. discount on all Boys' and Children's Suits during their Unloading Sale.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Our entire stock must be sold within the next thirty days.

\$75.00 Buggies down to \$55.00.

\$150.00 Cut Under Surreys down to \$105.00.

\$150.00 Rubber Tire Phaetons down to \$110.00.

\$30.00 "Aetna" Bicycles down to \$15.75.

\$15.00 Harness for \$10.00.

Whips, Lap Robes, etc., at sacrifice prices.

W. A. GERMANN, Salesman.
121 west High street.
207-201 State-48 ft

RACES

Attracting Attention of the Horsemen.

The June Event Will Bring a Big Following.

Most of Them Will Remain in Lima to See the Big Contest Which Takes Place on the Fourth.

The American Sportsman commenting upon the June races to be held in this section of the state says: "The first meeting of the year in western Ohio will take place at Kenton, O. June 26 to 29, and \$2,950 are offered for the four days of racing. The week following, Lima will give a meeting for \$4,000 in purses, and the third week will be taken by Mansfield which also offers \$4,000. Thus three weeks of trotting meetings will take place within a radius of fifty miles, all on one railroad."

Referring to the big event to be given on the Fourth of July the same paper makes the following observation: "A special meeting will be given at Lima, O. on July 4. On that date a matched race between those famous racing stallions John R. Gentry, 2:00½, and Joe Patchen, 2:01½, will take place. This will be the first appearance of these wide-famed stallions in the western part of the state, and it will draw thousands of people, chances being that the largest attendance known in years on a track in western Ohio will be on hand when those two horses meet. To round out a day's program two classes will be given for purses of \$200 each for 2:40 trotting and 2:29 pacing to which entries will close on June 25."

A PLEASANT EVENT.

Miss Clara Keil, of north Pierce st., entertained a small party of friends Monday evening, honoring Miss Welta Blair, who leaves shortly for Parkersburg, W. Va., to make her home. After a delightful evening delicious refreshments were served and all departed, wishing for many more such happy occasions.

NIAGARA

LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES WERE ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

By Their Employer, E. W. Mosier, Who Provided an Elaborate Six O'Clock Dinner and an Evening's Entertainment.

Last evening E. W. Mosier, proprietor of the Niagara laundry, entertained his large force of employees in a most delightful manner at his home, No. 608 east High street.

At 5 o'clock the entire force repaired to the Mosier residence, and forming a picturesque group in front of the house, they had a photograph of the entire party taken. After this an elaborate dinner in three courses was served and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

After supper the party was entertained by music and dancing, and a cake walk concluded the evening's entertainment. The affair was highly enjoyed and fully appreciated by all who participated.

WATER WORKS NOTICE.

All property holders, please take notice that their property will be held for all water used by tenants, as they frequently move without consulting the owner or water works office which makes it impossible to keep the accounts in a satisfactory manner. By order of trustees.

205 12t A. J. MORRIS, Sec'y.

\$1.25 Toledo and return via C. H. & D., Sunday, June 17. Tickets good on 5:55 a. m., 7:43 a. m. and 11:57 a. m. trains. Good returning on trains leaving Toledo at 7:15 p. m. and 11:55 p. m. same day.

EATING AND SLEEPING.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

AN EYE OPENER.

That is just what our New Spring Suits are said to be, for they are selling to men who pride themselves on their judgment in clothing. Latest styles in swell effects, made up in choice weaves of Cassimeres and fancy Worsteds, at \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Thin Things.

THIN SUITS in serge, linen, crash and wool. THIN Shirts of all kinds. THIN Underwear. THIN Neckwear. All kinds of THIN CLOTHING, and all at THIN Prices.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Is alive with the choicest novelties in Straw Hats and everyone a this year's production.

When you want the latest and best that is to be had in boys' and children's Clothing, come here.

Remember, everything NEW and satisfaction guaranteed at

MORRIS BROS.

217 North Main Street, Meily Block, Lima, O.

SPECIAL SALE OF

TAILOR-MADE SUITS THIS WEEK.

Every garment in the store, every thick suit, every colored suit at

One-third Off From Former Low Prices.

\$10.00 Suits at \$6.67, \$12.50 Suits at \$8.33, \$15.00 Suits at \$10.00 and all others at proportionate reductions.

Feldmann & Co.

209 and 211 North Main Street.

Superior In Quality, Superior In Style, Superior In Fit

The Manhattan Shirt

The Best Known—Known as the Best. Sold only at

THE MAMMOTH,

THE BIG STORE.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

OHIO IN CONGRESS

was elected to the state senate to represent Greene and Clinton counties, and served during the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the general assembly.

In 1812 he was elected to the Thirteenth congress from the Second district, composed of the counties of Greene, Clermont, Adams, Highland, Fayette and Clinton, and in 1814 was elected from the same district to the Fourteenth congress.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

As the name indicates, Duncan McArthur was of Scotch descent, but was a native of America, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772. When but 8 years old his father moved into the frontier wilderness of Pennsylvania, and as the lad grew up he hired out as a laborer to assist in rearing the family. Only the most meagre opportunities offered to secure an education, but these he utilized, until he was able to master the rudiments.

Tiring of his handiwork occupation, he volunteered under General Harmer in 1790, and accompanied him on his Indian campaign of that year. In 1792 he was a private in Captain William Enoch's company of volunteers, and in the battle of Captiva conducted himself with such gallantry and bravery as to win the admiration of his backwoods associates, who saw in him both the present soldier and the future leader.

Drifting to Maysville, Ky., in 1793, he became a common laborer at the salt works being operated there. Later he assisted General Nathaniel Massie in making a series of surveys in the Scioto valley, and acted as a spy among the Indians, meeting with numerous and exciting adventures. He early determined to make Chillicothe and Ross county his home. The hull which followed the treaty of Greenville opened an opportunity for him to acquire property. Acting as assistant to General Massie, he surveyed the town of Chillicothe, and being put in charge of the sale of many tracts and bodies of land, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

He was elected to and served as a representative in the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second congresses. He was speaker of the senate in 1809-10, and speaker of the house in 1817-18.

He was largely instrumental in the organization of the militia during the early years of the state's history. In 1805 he became a colonel in the local military force, and in 1808 a major general. When war was declared against England in 1812, McArthur raised a regiment of volunteers which were tendered to the government, accepted, and he was commissioned its colonel. With his command he marched at once to the relief of Detroit, arriving there only to find himself and his command prisoners of war, as they had been included by General Hull in the surrender, although not within communicating distance when the protocol was signed.

He came home under a parole, and the Democrats elected him by an overwhelming majority to Thirteenth congress from the Third district, composed of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Pickaway and Scioto counties, in recognition of his bravery and his soldierly protest against the base surrender of Detroit. He did not take his seat in the congress. In March, 1813, he was regularly exchanged, and at once commissioned a brigadier general, resigned his seat and entered the field on the northern and northwestern frontier. He was placed over the Ohio volunteers, given command of Fort Meigs, and directed all the military operations in that quarter, successfully harassing Canada, defeating the English forces, capturing prisoners and destroying public stores.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and again entered the arena of politics, being repeatedly elected as above stated to the legislature. In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hocking. He was elected governor in 1820 over Robert Lucas of Pike county. In 1823 he was again a candidate for congress in the Seventh district, composed of Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Fayette, but was defeated by William Allen, who won by a single vote. Allen subsequently married McArthur's daughter.

General McArthur ceased to act with the Democratic party in 1815, on the issue of the Bank of the United States, he advocating its extension and the other Democratic leaders being in pronounced opposition to the bank under all circumstances. He retired from public life after his defeat for congress and enjoyed the felicities which naturally waited upon the fortune which he had so honorably won. He died in 1849 at the age of 68.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, JR.

Was born in Virginia during the Revolutionary period, and migrated to Chillicothe, Ross county, in 1798, where, a little later, he began the practice of law, and for the next half century was one of the prominent citizens of the state. Originally a Democrat, he gradually drifted away from the party, and finally affiliated with the Whigs.

He was elected as the first secretary of state of Ohio by the legislature in 1803. The term of office was for three years. He was re-elected in 1806 and resigned the office in 1808. In 1810 he was elected to represent Ross county in the house of representatives and served a single term of one year.

When Duncan McArthur resigned his seat in congress from the Third district in April, 1813, Mr. Creighton was elected to succeed him. He resigned in December, 1814, to devote his whole time to matters of litigation in which he was counsel, and no successor was chosen.

In 1814, previous to his resignation of his seat in the Thirteenth congress, he had been elected from the Third district to the Fourteenth, and took his seat when that congress assembled. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States senate in 1815. He was elected to the Twentieth congress in 1826 from the Sixth district, composed of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hocking counties. In 1827 President John Quincy Adams nominated him as a judge of the United States district court, and he resigned as representative. The senate failed to confirm the nomination, and in 1828 he was re-elected to congress from the Sixth district, and elected for a fifth time from the same district in 1830. The remainder of his life was most largely devoted to the practice of his profession. He was born in Berkeley county, Va., Oct. 25, 1778, and died at Chillicothe, O., Oct. 8, 1851.

JAMES CALDWELL

Was a member of the state senate from 1808 to 1812, representing Belmont county. In 1812 he was elected to the Thirteenth congress from the Fourth district, composed of Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont and Jefferson. He was re-elected from the same district to the Fourteenth congress in 1814. He was chosen presidential elector in 1820 and cast his vote for James Madison; also in 1824, and voted for John Quincy Adams.

JAMES KILBOURNE.

James Kilbourne was born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770, and died in Worthington, Franklin county, O., Dec. 9, 1850. He was a man of great force of character, and did much toward the upbuilding of the commonwealth of Ohio, during the first three decades of the century.

He was reared on his father's farm, and in early life was apprenticed to a cloth manufacturer, and afterward became the manager of the business. Subsequently he was instrumental in introducing different kinds of manufacturing enterprises into the new state, which eventually made it largely independent of the east.

When the Northwest Territory was erected by the ordinance of 1787 and the institution of slavery prohibited therein, young Kilbourne set about organizing an emigration society in Connecticut, to form a settlement in the Scioto valley. The Scioto Emigration company was organized and conducted by him to Ohio in 1803, and located in the Scioto valley in the northern portion of Franklin county, where a large tract of land was purchased and divided among the stockholders and the town of Worthington founded. Later he brought out other colonies and assisted in locating them to advantage.

The promotion of education, religion and agricultural and manufacturing industries occupied his mind, to the exclusion of ambitious political projects. He accepted public office under protest, and only to oblige his friends. He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812, from the Fifth district, embracing almost one-half of the superficial area of the state, composed of Licking, Delaware, Knox, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami and Darke, which have since been subdivided into almost twice as many additional counties. In 1814 he was re-elected to the Fourteenth congress, and was renominated for the Fifteenth, but absolutely refused to take a third election.

He was one of the commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between Virginia and the Northwest Territory. He was also the commissioner to select for the state of Ohio the public lands allotted for canal purposes, and afterward known as the Canal Lands. He was an active and energetic advocate of roads, canals, railways and all forms of internal improvement.

In 1820 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote for James Monroe. He acted with the Democratic party up to 1824, when he began to

party, he wholly severed his political relations with the Democracy and became an ardent Whig, taking an active part in the campaigns of 1828, 1840 and 1844. He was, however, always tolerant in his party views.

JOHN S. EDWARDS

Was born in New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1777, and died in Ohio Jan. 20, 1813. He graduated from Princeton, and migrated to Trumbull county, where he was elected county recorder in 1800, and admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1800 he undertook woolgrowing on a large scale near Put-In-Bay, where he stocked an immense farm with Spanish Merino sheep. But the enterprise proved a disastrous failure.

He commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, serving under General Wadsworth. He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812 from the Sixth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland. He resigned before taking his seat to become a supreme judge, and died a few years later.

REZIN BEALL

General Rezin Beall was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, Dec. 3, 1769. In 1790 he served as an officer under General Harmer. In 1792 he was made an ensign in the United States army, and served under General Anthony Wayne. Resigning from the army, he settled in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to New Lisbon, and then in 1815 to Wooster. He was made a brigadier general and served under General Wadsworth. In the war of 1812 he was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1813 to succeed John S. Edwards of the Third district, but resigned in August, 1814, to become register of the land office at Wooster, which he held until 1824. Originally a Democrat, he became a Whig, and was a Harrison elector in 1840. He died at Wooster, Wayne county, Feb. 20, 1843.

DAVID CLENDENEN

Of Trumbull county was elected from the Sixth district to the Thirteenth congress to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rezin Beall, so that there were three persons elected from this district to the Thirteenth congress. Mr. Clendenen was re-elected to the Fourteenth congress from the same district in 1814.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

William Henry Harrison, who had previously been secretary of the Northwest Territory, delegate in congress from that territory, governor of the Territory of Indiana, a military commander, and subsequently a member of the state senate, a member of the United States senate, a presidential elector and president, was elected to the Fourteenth congress in 1815 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McLean of the Third district, and was re-elected to the Fifteenth. A more extended notice of his public services will be found among the United States senators.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL

Served three terms in the Ohio and five terms in the national house of representatives. He was of Virginia descent, a Democrat, and among the early settlers of Adams county. He represented Adams and Scioto counties jointly in the house of the Sixth general assembly; Adams in the Seventh and also in the Ninth.

In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Second district, composed of the counties of Adams, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Clinton and Greene, and re-elected from the same district in 1818 to the Sixteenth, and in 1820 to the Seventeenth from the same district. In 1822 he was elected from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Brown, Adams, Highland and Clinton, to the Eighteenth congress, and re-elected in 1824 to the Nineteenth congress from the same district.

He was appointed United States district judge in 1829, by President Jackson, and died, while holding that office, at Delaware Springs, O., from cholera, which he had previously contracted at Columbus, in 1833. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, Feb. 23, 1782.

LEVI BARBER.

Levi Barber was one of the early settlers of Washington county and of local prominence, not much given to political affairs. In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Third district, embracing the counties of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto and Pickaway, and re-elected from the same district to the Seventeenth congress in 1820. He was a member of the Ohio house in 1806. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1782, and died at the age of 83.

SAMUEL HERRICK.

Samuel Herrick was one of the early settlers at Zanesville, was a man of wide affairs, energetic, pushing and public spirited, and did much toward laying the foundations of that city. He was methodical, always punctual in his engagements, and required the same of all with whom he had dealings. He erected many business and dwelling houses and insisted that his tenants should pay their rentals on the precise day they promised. If they failed, he had them fix the day on which he should again call. By firmness, accompanied by liberality, he managed to transact all of his business affairs successfully without resorting to litigation.

In 1810 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Fourth district, which included the counties of Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont and Jefferson, and was re-elected to the Sixteenth congress in 1818 from the same district.

He was born in America, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 14, 1779, his ancestors being officers or soldiers in the war of the Revolution. He was admitted to the bar in 1805, and migrated to Muskingum county a little later. Most of the time from 1810 to 1829 he acted as prosecuting attorney for the counties of Guernsey, Muskingum and Licking by appointment of the presiding judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, and during a part of the time United States district attorney, succeeding General Lewis Cass in that office. He died March 1, 1852.

PHILEMON BEECHER.

Philemon Beecher was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1775, being a member of the well and widely known Beecher family of that state. He settled at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he practiced law, giving the distinguished Thomas Ewing his start in the profession. He died in 1841.

With him politics was rather a secondary matter, but he entered into political discussions with a keen relish. Originally a Federalist with broadened ideas, he readily assimilated with the Whig party when it was organized, and became a champion in congress of the policy of that party as declared by Clay and Harrison.

In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami and Darke, and was re-elected from the same district to the Sixteenth congress in 1818. In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Ninth district, embracing the counties of Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum, and was re-elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1826.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator in 1807. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for supreme judge the same year.

PETER HITCHCOCK

Was essentially a jurist, and took but little part in political campaigns, although a consistent Federalist and Whig, who stood by his party convictions. He was elected to the Fifteenth congress in 1816 from the Fifth district, comprising Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland, but absolutely refused further congressional honors tendered to him.

He was chosen by the legislature as a supreme judge in 1818 and held that office until 1821. He was again chosen to the office in 1836, and held it until 1841. In 1844 he was again called to the supreme bench and held the position until 1848. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851.

He was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1781, graduated from Yale at 20, admitted to the bar at 21, migrated to Ohio in 1809, locating in Cuyahoga county, and died in 1852. He was known as the "Father of the Constitution of Ohio," and sat on the supreme bench of Ohio for nearly thirty years.

He was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1823-25, and was speaker of that body.

THOMAS C. ROSS

Was one of the pioneer settlers of Warren county, migrating from Pennsylvania. He was a man of local prominence, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He was elected to the Sixteenth congress from the First district, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler and Preble, in 1818. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth in 1822. He opposed the Missouri Compromise, being an anti-slavery Democrat. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 26, 1788, and died at Lebanon, O., Jan. 23, 1848.

HENRY BRUSH.

Among the prominent attorneys of Ross county during the early history of the state was Henry Brush. He was a member of the house of representatives in the Ninth general assembly in 1810-11, and of the senate in the Thirteenth general assembly in 1814-15.

In 1818 he was elected to congress from the Third district, composed of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto and Pickaway. He was elected one of the supreme judges of the state in 1828, and filled the office with

distinction. He was infinitely more conspicuous, both as an attorney and as a jurist, than as a legislator.

He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1778, and died in Chillicothe, O., Jan. 19, 1855.

JOHN SLOAN.

Born in York, Pa., in 1788, he removed to Washington county, in that state, in early life, and from thence to Jefferson and later to Wayne county, Ohio, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1803, and served until 1806, representing Jefferson and Columbiana counties, and was speaker of the house during the Fourth general assembly.

From 1808 to 1816 he was receiver of public moneys at Canton. In the latter year he removed the office to Wooster, and remained in the office with General Rezin Beall until 1819, when he resigned to take his seat in the Sixteenth congress, to which he had been elected in 1818 from the Sixth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth congress from the same district in 1820.

In 1822 he was again elected from the Twelfth district, made up of Wayne, Stark and Columbiana, to the Eighteenth congress, to the Nineteenth in 1824 and to the Twentieth in 1826 from the same district. He was appointed clerk of the courts of Wayne county in 1831, which office he held for seven years. In 1831 he was elected secretary of state by the legislature for a term of three years. In 1850 he was appointed treasurer of the United States by President Fillmore, and held that office until April, 1853.

He had a brief military career in the war of 1812, as colonel of the militia. He was originally a Democrat, but later affiliated with the Whig party. He died in Wooster May 15, 1856.

JOHN C. WRIGHT.

John C. Wright, who was a prominent attorney in Steubenville during the first quarter of the century, was elected to the Seventeenth congress in 1820 from the Fourth district, comprising Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont and Jefferson counties, but resigned in 1821.

In 1822 he was again elected from the Eleventh district, embracing the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, to the Eighteenth, in 1824 to the Nineteenth, and in 1826 to the Twentieth, from the same district. In 1847 he became editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He was born in Westchester, Conn., in 1783, and learned the printer's trade. He died in February, 1861. He was a Democrat in politics, but not of the Jackson school, having supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He finally affiliated with the Whig party.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

During the early years of the century David Chambers located at Zanesville, where he subsequently acquired large business and financial interests, and was among the most enterprising citizens of that city. For a time he was one of the commissioners for the erection of the State House. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1848 to 1849, and was speaker of the senate during the Forty-third general assembly.

In 1851 he was elected to fill out the vacancy in the Seventeenth congress caused by the resignation of Judge John C. Wright from the Fourth district.

He was born in Allentown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1789, and died in Allentown, O., in August, 1864. He educated himself and learned the art of printing. In 1810 he came to Zanesville and established the first newspaper published there, being editor, proprietor and printer, all in one. He was a man of great force of character and high ability, and for forty years was one of the leading public men of the Muskingum valley.

JOSEPH YANCO

Was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Washington, Pa., in 1789. In 1805, with his father's family, he removed to Urbana, O., where he resided the rest of his life, dying on his farm near that city in 1852. In 1812 he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives from Champaign county, and served until 1815. He was a general officer of the state militia prior to and during the war of 1812.

He was elected to the Seventeenth congress in 1820, from the Fifth district, composed of Champaign, Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Montgomery, Miami and Darke counties, and to the Eighteenth congress in 1822 from the Fourth district, comprising Champaign, Greene, Clark, Madison, Union, Logan and Hardin counties, and re-elected from the same district to the Nineteenth congress in 1824; the Twentieth, in 1826; the Twenty-first, in 1828; to the Twenty-second in 1830 and to the Twenty-third in 1832. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Champaign, Union, Hardin, Hancock, Logan, Clark and Greene, and was again elected from the same district in 1844 to the Twenty-ninth congress, having been chosen to nine full terms in congress. He was one of the most ardent champions of the National road, and during his eighteen years in congress he advocated all measures looking to internal improvements, as well as the Whig policy of a protective tariff.

In 1836 he was elected governor on the Whig ticket, over Eli Baldwin, Democrat, by a vote of 92,204 to 86,458, and in 1838 was defeated for the same office by Wilson Shannon, Democrat, by a vote of 107,884 to 192,446. In 1851 he was a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of the state.

JAMES W. GAZLAY.

James W. Gazlay was elected to the Eighteenth congress in 1822 from the First district, composed of Hamilton and Clermont counties, and served a single term. He was born in Greene county, New York, in 1806. In 1823 he removed to Cincinnati and edited the Independent Press for a few years. For several years he was engaged in the printing business, and by judicious investment in real estate accumulated a competence.

WILLIAM McLEAN

Was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami county, and citizen of prominence. In 1822 he was elected as a member of the Eighteenth congress from the Third district, composed of the counties of Miami, Preble, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen and Putnam. He was elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1824 and to the Twentieth in 1826 from the same district.

Mr. McLean was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in the year 1778. In 1829 he revisited the place of his nativity and died there on the 12th of October of that year.

SAMUEL F. VINTON.

Samuel F. Vinton ranked among the leading statesmen of Ohio during the first half century of its existence. He was not only a popular orator, but a cogent and convincing reasoner, and did as much as anyone, perhaps, more, to push the Whig party to repeated victories over the Democrats.

He was one of the ablest Whig leaders in the state, and in congress, during his long career in that body. He was one of the ablest Whig leaders in national affairs. A lawyer by nature as well as education and training, his advice was eagerly sought and listened to with deferential respect, touching any issue growing out of great public questions.

On the subjects of internal improvements and tariff along the lines of protection, he was one of the advance guards of his party—a man of strong party allegiance, but tolerant and always ready to listen to argument against his own political convictions, and always ready and generally able to overthrow the arguments of his antagonist.

During the Mexican war, although his party opposed the policy of President Polk, he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and his marked ability as a financier was of great value to the government. He ceased to be a partisan and demonstrated his great statesmanship. He opposed the almost innumerable schemes that were proposed for the alienation of the public lands, declaring that it would be little less than criminal to thus squander the nation's patrimony. In his day no man in congress exercised a greater influence in national legislation.

He introduced the bill in congress creating the Department of the Interior, and carried it against great opposition, after a long contest.

He was first elected to congress in 1822, entering the Eighteenth as the representative from the Seventh district, embracing the counties of Scioto, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson, Meigs, Athens and Washington. He was re-elected from the same district to the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second congresses. In 1832 the state was reapportioned and he was elected to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth congresses from the Sixth district, comprising the counties of Gallia, Monroe, Lawrence, Meigs, Washington and Athens. In 1837 he retired temporarily from congress, but in 1842 was again elected to congress from the Twelfth district, composed (under a new apportionment) of the counties of Gallia, Scioto, Lawrence, Meigs and Athens, entering the Twenty-eighth congress, and was elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and finally retired from congress on the

(To be continued.)



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Lima, O., May 22, 1899. 108mat-SW

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